

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

Patent Abstracts of Japan

PUBLICATION NUMBER : 2002033521
PUBLICATION DATE : 31-01-02

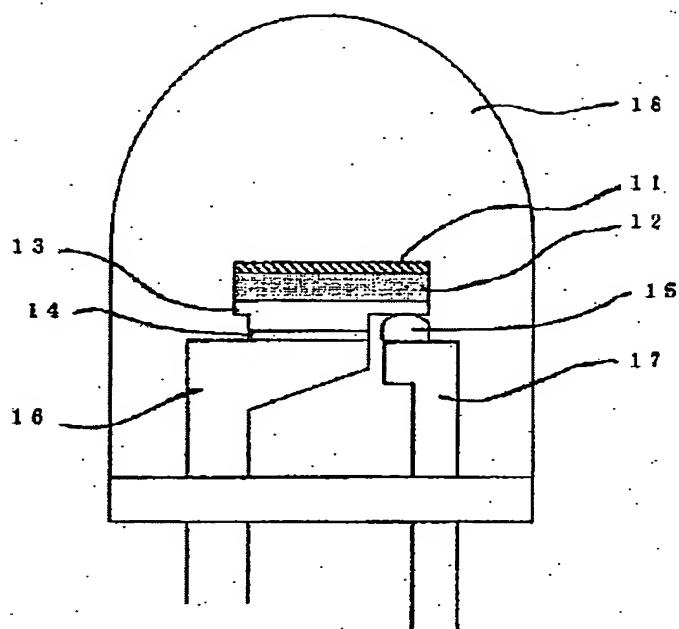
APPLICATION DATE : 14-07-00
APPLICATION NUMBER : 2000214091

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INT.CL. : H01L 33/00 C03C 3/068 C03C 3/095
C03C 4/12 C09K 11/64

TITLE : WHITE LIGHT-EMITTING ELEMENT
AND MANUFACTURING METHOD
THEREOF



ABSTRACT : PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To overcome the problem such that a conventional white LED manufactured by coating a YAG phosphor on a light-emitting surface of a blue LED or dispersing it into a sealing resin is insufficient in brightness to be used for lighting.

SOLUTION: Related to the white light-emitting element, the light emitting part of the blue LED comprising group III nitride semiconductor is provided with an oxynitride glass phosphor layer to which a luminescent center is added. As the oxynitride glass, especially, a Ca-Al-Si-O-N oxynitride glass to which Eu²⁺ ion is added as the luminescent center is used.

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(19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

(12) 公開特許公報 (A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開2002-33521

(P2002-33521A)

(43)公開日 平成14年1月31日 (2002.1.31)

(51)Int.Cl.
H 0 1 L 33/00

識別記号

F I
H 0 1 L 33/00

テ-マコ-ト(参考)
N 4 G 0 6 2

C 0 3 C 3/068
3/095
4/12

C 0 3 C 3/068
3/095
4/12

C 4 H 0 0 1
5 F 0 4 1

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 8 OL (全 5 頁) 最終頁に続く

(21)出願番号 特願2000-214091(P2000-214091)

(22)出願日 平成12年7月14日 (2000.7.14)

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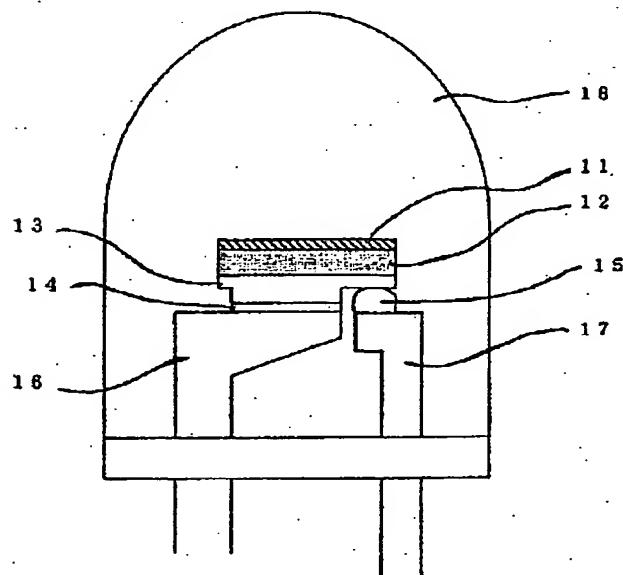
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(54)【発明の名称】白色発光素子およびその製造方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】従来のYAG系蛍光体を青色LEDの発光面に塗布または封止樹脂中に分散させて作製した白色LEDは、照明用として使用するには明るさが不十分である点を改善する。

【解決手段】本発明の白色発光素子は、III族窒化物半導体を用いた青色LEDの光放出部に、発光中心を添加したオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体層を有する構造とする。オキシ窒化物ガラスとして、特に発光中心としてEu²⁺イオンを添加したCa-Al-Si-O-N系オキシ窒化物ガラスを用いる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】透明な基板上に形成したIII族窒化物半導体よりなる発光素子と、発光素子から放出される光の一部を発光素子より放出される光より波長の長い光に変換するガラス蛍光体層とを有するフリップチップ型発光素子において、少なくとも、透明な基板の上でありかつIII族窒化物半導体を積層した基板の面と反対の面上に、発光中心を添加したオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体層を有する事を特徴とする白色発光素子。

【請求項2】オキシ窒化物ガラスが、発光中心としてEu²⁺イオンを添加したCa-Al-Si-O-N系オキシ窒化物ガラスである事を特徴とする請求項1に記載の白色発光素子。

【請求項3】発光中心を添加したオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体層を高周波スパッタ法により形成する事を特徴とする請求項1または2に記載の白色発光素子の製造方法。

【請求項4】発光中心を添加したオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体層を樹脂中に分散させたオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体の塗布により形成する事を特徴とする請求項1または2に記載の白色発光素子の製造方法。

【請求項5】基板上に形成したIII族窒化物半導体上に透明電極を有する発光素子と、発光素子から放出される光の一部を発光素子より放出される光より波長の長い光に変換するガラス蛍光体層とを有する発光素子において、少なくとも、透明電極面の上に発光中心を添加したオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体層を有する事を特徴とする白色発光素子。

【請求項6】オキシ窒化物ガラスが、発光中心としてEu²⁺イオンを添加したCa-Al-Si-O-N系オキシ窒化物ガラスである事を特徴とする請求項5に記載の白色発光素子。

【請求項7】発光中心を添加したオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体層を高周波スパッタ法により形成する事を特徴とする請求項5または6に記載の白色発光素子の製造方法。

【請求項8】発光中心を添加したオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体層を樹脂中に分散させたオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体の塗布により形成する事を特徴とする請求項5または6に記載の白色発光素子の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は白色発光素子とその製造方法に係わり、特にIII族窒化物半導体(一般式:Al_xGa_{1-x}N)を用いた発光素子とガラス蛍光体とを組み合わせた白色発光素子とその製造方法に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】白色の発光ダイオードとしては、(Y,Gd)₃(Al,Ga)₅O₁₂の組成式で知られるYAG系酸化物母体格子中にCeをドープした蛍光体(YAG系蛍光体)を、III族窒化物半導体を用いた青色発光

ダイオード(青色LED)を包囲する封止樹脂中に分散させたもの(特許番号2900928、特許番号2998696、特許番号2927279)や、非粒子状性の蛍光体層として青色LED上に成膜したもの(特開平11-46015号公報)が知られている。これらはディスプレイのバックライト、照光式操作スイッチ、LED表示器等に使用されている。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】III族窒化物半導体を用いた高輝度の青色LEDが実用化した事から、青色LEDを白色照明に利用しようとする試みが進められている。しかし、従来の青色LEDチップにYAG系蛍光体を塗布して作られる白色LEDでは、照明用としては明るさが不十分であった。YAG系蛍光体は400nmより長波長の光に対し励起効率が悪いからである。ちなみに照明用の白色とは太陽光色、蛍光灯色、電球色等、照明に使われている色全てを指す。本発明は、照明用として十分な明るさを有する、III族窒化物半導体を用いた発光素子とガラス蛍光体とを組み合わせた新たな白色発光素子とその製造方法を提供することを目的とする。

【0004】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、(1)透明な基板上に形成したIII族窒化物半導体よりなる発光素子と、発光素子から放出される光の一部を発光素子より放出される光より波長の長い光に変換するガラス蛍光体層とを有するフリップチップ型発光素子において、少なくとも、透明な基板の上でありかつIII族窒化物半導体を積層した基板の面と反対の面上に、発光中心を添加したオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体層を有する事を特徴とする白色発光素子、(2)オキシ窒化物ガラスが、発光中心としてEu²⁺イオンを添加したCa-Al-Si-O-N系オキシ窒化物ガラスである事を特徴とする(1)に記載の白色発光素子、である。

【0005】また本発明は、(3)発光中心を添加したオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体層を高周波スパッタ法により形成する事を特徴とする(1)または(2)に記載の白色発光素子の製造方法、(4)発光中心を添加したオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体層を樹脂中に分散させたオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体の塗布により形成する事を特徴とする(1)または(2)に記載の白色発光素子の製造方法、である。

【0006】また本発明は、(5)基板上に形成したIII族窒化物半導体上に透明電極を有する発光素子と、発光素子から放出される光の一部を発光素子より放出される光より波長の長い光に変換するガラス蛍光体層とを有する発光素子において、少なくとも、透明電極面の上に発光中心を添加したオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体層を有する事を特徴とする白色発光素子、(6)オキシ窒化物ガラスが、発光中心としてEu²⁺イオンを添加したCa

-Al-Si-O-N系オキシ窒化物ガラスである事を特徴とする(5)に記載の白色発光素子、である。

【0007】また本発明は、(7)発光中心を添加したオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体層を高周波スパッタ法により形成する事を特徴とする(5)または(6)に記載の白色発光素子の製造方法、(8)発光中心を添加したオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体層を樹脂中に分散させたオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体の塗布により形成する事を特徴とする(5)または(6)に記載の白色発光素子の製造方法、である。

【0008】

【発明の実施の形態】新しい蛍光体材料として、オキシ窒化物ガラスを母体原料とした蛍光体が報告されている(固体物理V o l. 35, No. 6 (2000))。オキシ窒化物ガラスを母体とした蛍光体は励起スペクトルのピークが350 nm~500 nmであり、III族窒化物半導体を用いた青色LED(発光波長の中心が450 nm~520 nmである。)で最も効率良く蛍光体を励起する事ができる。そこで本発明者はオキシ窒化物ガラスを母体材料とした蛍光体をIII族窒化物半導体を用いた青色LEDと組み合わせることで高効率、高出力の白色発光素子を開発した。

【0009】オキシ窒化物ガラスとしては、Si-O-N、Mg-Si-O-N、Al-Si-O-N、Nd-Al-Si-O-N、Y-Al-Si-O-N、Ca-Al-Si-O-N、Mg-Al-Si-O-N、Na-Si-O-N、Na-Ca-Si-O-N、Li-Ca-Al-Si-O-N、Na-B-Si-O-N、Na-Ba-B-Al-Si-O-N、Ba-Al-Si-O-N、Na-B-O-N、Li-P-O-N、Na-P-O-Nなどの系が知られている。

【0010】これらの系の中で本発明に使われる母体としては、Ca-Al-Si-O-N系オキシ窒化物ガラスが特に望ましい。Ca-Al-Si-O-N系オキシ窒化物ガラスの組成としてはCaO: 20~50モル%、Al₂O₃: 0.1~30モル%、SiO: 25~60モル%、AlN: 5~50モル%、希土類酸化物または遷移金属酸化物: 0.1~20モル%で5成分の合計が100モル%とするのが好ましい。更に望ましくは窒素含有量が15wt%以下である。増感剤として他の希土類元素イオンを希土類酸化物として蛍光ガラス中に0.1~10モル%の含有量で共賦活剤として含む事も望ましい。

【0011】添加される発光中心は、Eu²⁺、Eu³⁺、Ce³⁺、Tb³⁺などの希土類イオンやCr³⁺、Mn²⁺などの遷移金属イオンが好ましく、このうち特にEu²⁺が好ましい。これら発光中心イオンは、母体材料のCa²⁺イオンに置き換わる形で固体中に取り込まれている。

【0012】発光中心を添加したオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体層をLEDチップに作製する上で不可欠なのがオキ

シ窒化物ガラスの成膜技術である。本発明者は高周波スパッタ法を適用する事で、III族窒化物半導体を用いた青色LED用ウエハの基板裏面、あるいはエピタキシャル層表面に、発光中心を添加したオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体層を成膜させる事に成功した。高周波スパッタ法に加え、オキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体の粉を樹脂中に分散させた物を塗布する事でも成膜が可能である。バインダーとなる樹脂は(メタ)アクリル酸系樹脂や、エポキシ、ウレタン架橋、UV硬化などの架橋性樹脂が望ましい。これら樹脂はモールドに利用される樹脂と同一でなくとも構わない。塗布方法は様々な手法が適応可能であるが、膜厚の均一性を考慮して例えばスピンドル法が望ましい。

【0013】高周波スパッタによる成膜前においては、Arをベースとした高周波プラズマ照射で被成膜物の表面をドライエッティングし、外気に触れさせずにそのまま成膜する事が望ましい。また、被成膜物の温度が変化しないように被成膜物を一定温度に保つ事も望ましい。

【0014】

【実施例】(実施例1:基板裏面にオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体を成膜した例1)有機金属化学気相堆積(MOCVD)法を用いてサファイア基板上にIII族窒化物半導体からなるエピタキシャル層を形成した青色LED用エピタキシャルウエハを準備した。エピタキシャル層の積層構造は、一般に公知のLED構造とした。このエピタキシャルウエハのサファイア基板裏面にEu²⁺を添加したCa-Al-Si-O-N系オキシ窒化物ガラスを以下に示す高周波スパッタリング法で積層した。

【0015】高周波スパッタリング装置は、チャンバー内底面にターゲットを、チャンバー内天井面にウエハを設置する配置になっている。成膜したい蛍光体と同一濃度、同一組成のEu²⁺添加Ca-Al-Si-O-N系オキシ窒化物ガラスをターゲットとして設置した。高周波スパッタリングチャンバー内を一旦10⁻⁵Pa以下に真空引きし、その後Ar 100 sccm (standard cc per minute)、O₂ 30 sccm、N₂ 25 sccmを流し圧力を0.5Paに保った。そして成膜時の印加RFパワーを1800Wとして、サファイア基板裏面にEu²⁺を添加したCa-Al-Si-O-N系オキシ窒化物ガラスを約200 nm積層した。

【0016】この様にして得た白色LED用エピタキシャルウエハを通常の青色LED作製時と同じ工程でチップ化した。図1に本実施例1で作製した白色LEDの断面図を示す。チップ化された小片は、エピタキシャルウエハ面を下にし電極を兼ねた台座の上に金属にて接着される。電流注入によりIII族窒化物半導体の活性層から発光した青色の光はサファイア基板裏面から外部に放出され、一部は蛍光体を励起し黄色から赤色の光に変換され、青色発光と合わせて高出力の白色光が放出され

る。

【0017】(実施例2:エピタキシャルウエハ表面にオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体を成膜した例)実施例1と同様に、MOCVD法を用いてサファイア基板上にIII族窒化物半導体からなるエピタキシャル層を形成した青色LED用エピタキシャルウエハを準備した。このエピタキシャルウエハのエピタキシャル層表面を通常の青色LED素子化工程に従って、n型電極形成面を表出される為のドライエッチング、p型透光性電極の形成、p型電極パッドの形成を実施し、電極アロイングを実施した後、p型電極パッド上とn型電極形成面上にはオキシ窒化物ガラスが積層されないようにマスクを形成した。次いでEu²⁺を添加したCa-Al-Si-O-N系オキシ窒化物ガラスを実施例1と同様の高周波スパッタリング法で約200nmエピタキシャル層表面上に積層した。オキシ窒化物ガラスの成膜後は二つの電極上に施したマスクをエッチングで除去した。

【0018】この様にして得た白色LED用エピタキシャルウエハを通常の青色LED作製時と同じ工程でチップ化した。図2に本実施例2の白色LEDの断面図を示す。チップ化された小片はエピタキシャルウエハ面を上にし、電極を兼ねた台座の上に固定される。先に作製したチップ上のp電極、n電極と電極端子との間はAu線を用いて導通を取る。電流注入によりIII族窒化物半導体の活性層から発光した青色の光はエピ面上部から外部に放出され、一部は蛍光体を励起し黄色から赤色の光に変換され、青色発光と合わせて高出力の白色光が放出される。

【0019】(実施例3:基板裏面にオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体を成膜した例2)実施例1と同様に、MOCVD法を用いてサファイア基板上にIII族窒化物半導体からなるエピタキシャル層を形成した青色LED用エピタキシャルウエハを準備した。このエピタキシャルウエハのサファイア基板裏面にEu²⁺を添加したCa-Al-Si-O-N系オキシ窒化物ガラスを以下の方法で樹脂中に分散させて塗布した。

【0020】Eu²⁺を添加したCa-Al-Si-O-N系オキシ窒化物ガラスを粒径1μmサイズ程度に粉碎し、このガラス粉をアクリル酸樹脂の粉に混合した。ガラス粉と樹脂粉の体積比率は10:1程度である。十分混合した後、アクリル酸樹脂用の溶剤を加え更に攪拌する。エピタキシャルウエハを窒化物半導体を積層した面と反対の面、即ちサファイアの面を上にしてスピンドル機の台座に真空チャックで固定する。スピンドル機を回転させ、先に準備した溶剤、樹脂、オキシ窒化ガラス蛍光体の混合物を自転しているサファイア基板上に滴

下した。塗布厚を十分均一にした後、スピンドル機からエピタキシャルウエハを取り外し、160℃に保持された乾燥機内で溶剤を除去した。

【0021】この様にしてサファイア基板裏面にオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体層を形成して得た白色LED用エピウエハを通常の青色LED作製時と同じ工程でチップ化した。本実施例3の白色LEDの断面図は図1に同じである。チップ化された小片は、エピタキシャルウエハ面を下にし電極を兼ねた台座の上に金属にて接着される。電流注入によりIII-V窒化物半導体の活性層から発光した青色の光はサファイア基板裏面から外部に放出され、一部は蛍光体を励起し黄色から赤色の光に変換され、青色発光と合わせて高出力の白色光が放出される。

【0022】

【発明の効果】以上述べたように、青色LEDの光放出部に、発光中心を添加したオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体層を有する構造にする事で、効率の良い高出力の白色発光素子を作製する事が可能となった。この結果、照明用として十分実用にかなう白色発光素子を作製することが可能となり、その産業上の利用価値は多大である。

【図面の簡単な説明】

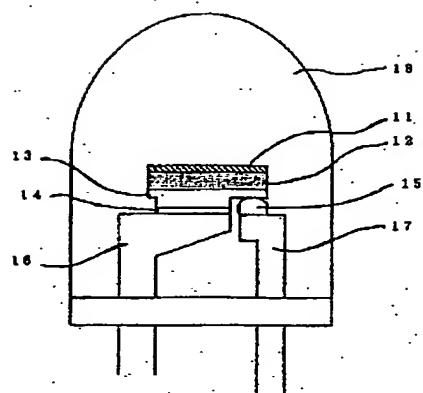
【図1】本発明の実施例1、3に係わる基板裏面にオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体層を成膜した白色LEDの断面構造を示す図

【図2】本発明の実施例2に係わるエピタキシャル層表面にオキシ窒化物ガラス蛍光体層を成膜した白色LEDの断面構造を示す図

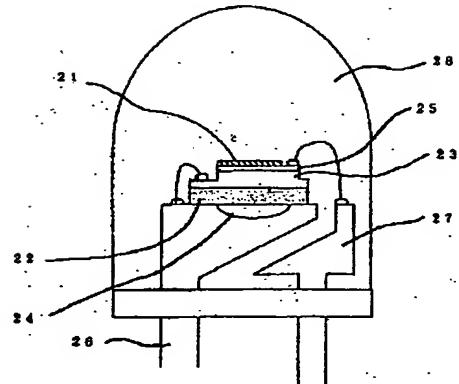
【符号の説明】

- 1 1 オキシ窒化ガラス蛍光体層
- 1 2 サファイア基板
- 1 3 III族窒化物半導体層
- 1 4 電極
- 1 5 電極
- 1 6 マウントリード
- 1 7 インナーリード
- 1 8 樹脂モールド
- 2 1 オキシ窒化ガラス蛍光体層
- 2 2 サファイア基板
- 2 3 III族窒化物半導体層
- 2 4 光反射鏡
- 2 5 透光性電極
- 2 6 マウントリード
- 2 7 インナーリード
- 2 8 樹脂モールド

【図1】



【図2】



フロントページの続き

(51) Int.Cl.⁷

C 09 K 11/64

識別記号

C Q D

F I

C 09 K 11/64

テ-マコ-ド (参考)

C Q D

F ターム(参考) 4G062 AA08 AA09 BB01 CC10 DA05
DA06 DB02 DB03 DB04 DB05
DB06 DB07 DC01 DD01 DE01
DF01 EA01 EB01 EC01 ED01
EE04 EE05 EF01 EG01 FA01
FA10 FB01 FC01 FD01 FE01
FF01 FG01 FH01 FJ01 FK01
FL01 FL02 FL03 GA01 GA10
GB01 GC01 GD01 GE01 HH01
HH03 HH05 HH07 HH08 HH09
HH10 HH11 HH13 HH15 HH17
HH20 JJ01 JJ02 JJ03 JJ05
JJ07 JJ10 KK01 KK03 KK04
KK05 KK07 KK10 MMB5 NN21
PP14 PP15
4H001 XA07 XA08 XA13 XA14 XA20
YA63
5F041 AA12 CA34 CA46 CA64 CA65
DA43 DA57 EE25 FF11

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11) Publication number : 2002-033521

(43) Date of publication of application : 31.01.2002

(51) Int.Cl. H01L 33/00
C03C 3/068
C03C 3/095
C03C 4/12
C09K 11/64

(21) Application number : 2000-214091

(71) Applicant : SHOWA DENKO KK

(22) Date of filing : 14.07.2000

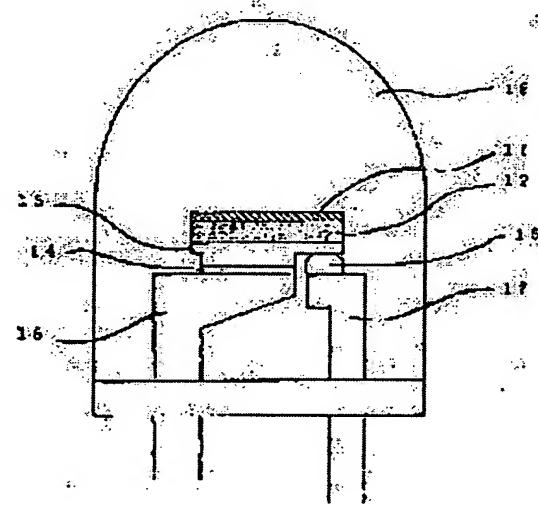
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(54) WHITE LIGHT-EMITTING ELEMENT AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To overcome the problem such that a conventional white LED manufactured by coating a YAG phosphor on a light-emitting surface of a blue LED or dispersing it into a sealing resin is insufficient in brightness to be used for lighting.

SOLUTION: Related to the white light-emitting element, the light emitting part of the blue LED comprising group III nitride semiconductor is provided with an oxynitride glass phosphor layer to which a luminescent center is added. As the oxynitride glass, especially, a Ca-Al-Si-O-N oxynitride glass to which Eu²⁺ ion is added as the luminescent center is used.



[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's
decision of rejection]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the flip chip mold light emitting device which has the glass fluorescent substance layer which changes a part of light emitted from the light emitting device which consists of an III group nitride semi-conductor formed on the transparent substrate, and a light emitting device into light with wavelength longer than the light to which it is emitted from a light emitting device. The white light emitting device characterized by having the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance layer which added the emission center on the field of the substrate which is on a transparent substrate and carried out the laminating of the III group nitride semi-conductor at least, and the reverse field.

[Claim 2] The white light emitting device according to claim 1 characterized by oxy-nitride glass being calcium-aluminum-Si-O-N system oxy-nitride glass which added Eu²⁺ ion as an emission center.

[Claim 3] The manufacture approach of the white light emitting device according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by forming the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance layer which added the emission center by the RF spatter.

[Claim 4] The manufacture approach of the white light emitting device according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by forming by spreading of the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance which distributed in resin the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance layer which added the emission center.

[Claim 5] The white light emitting device characterized by having at least the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance layer which added the emission center on the transparent electrode side in the light emitting device which has the glass fluorescent substance layer which changes a part of light emitted from the light emitting device which has a transparent electrode, and a light emitting device on the III group nitride semi-conductor formed on the substrate into light with wavelength longer than the light to which it is emitted from a light emitting device.

[Claim 6] The white light emitting device according to claim 5 characterized by oxy-nitride glass being calcium-aluminum-Si-O-N system oxy-nitride glass which added Eu²⁺ ion as an emission center.

[Claim 7] The manufacture approach of the white light emitting device according to claim 5 or 6 characterized by forming the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance layer which added the emission center by the RF spatter.

[Claim 8] The manufacture approach of the white light emitting device according to claim 5 or 6 characterized by forming by spreading of the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance which distributed in resin the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance layer which added the emission center.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] Especially this invention relates to the white light emitting device which combined the light emitting device using the III group nitride semi-conductor (general formula: AlGaN) with respect to a white light emitting device and its manufacture approach, and the glass fluorescent substance, and its manufacture approach.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The fluorescent substance (YAG system fluorescent substance) which doped Ce as white light emitting diode in the YAG system oxide parent grid known for the empirical formula of 3(Y, Gd) (aluminum, Ga)5O12 What [was distributed in the closure resin which surrounds the blue light emitting diode (blue LED) using an III group nitride semi-conductor] (a patent number 2900928, a patent number 2998696, patent number 2927279) What formed membranes on blue LED as a fluorescent substance layer of the shape nature of a non-particle (JP,11-46015,A) is known. These are used for the back light of a display, the illumination type actuation switch, the LED drop, etc.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Since blue LED of high brightness using an III group nitride semi-conductor put in practical use, the attempt which is going to use blue LED for white lighting is advanced. However, white LED of brightness which applies a YAG system fluorescent substance to the conventional blue LED chip, and is made was inadequate as an object for lighting. It is because a YAG system fluorescent substance has excitation efficiency worse than 400nm to the light of long wavelength. Incidentally the white for lighting points out all colors currently used for lighting, such as a sunlight color, a fluorescent lamp color, and an electric bulb color. This invention aims at offering the new white light emitting device which combined the light emitting device using an III group nitride semi-conductor which has brightness sufficient as an object for lighting, and the glass fluorescent substance, and its manufacture approach.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention -- (1) -- with the light emitting device which consists of an III group nitride semi-conductor formed on the transparent substrate In the flip chip mold light emitting device which has the glass fluorescent substance layer which changes a part of light emitted from a light emitting device into light with wavelength longer than the light to which it is emitted from a light emitting device On the field of the substrate which is on a transparent substrate and carried out the laminating of the III group nitride semi-conductor at least, and a reverse field The white light emitting device characterized by having the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance layer which added the emission center, (2) -- a white light emitting device given in (1) characterized by oxy-nitride glass being calcium-aluminum-Si-O-N system oxy-nitride glass which added Eu²⁺ ion as an emission center -- it comes out.

[0005] Moreover, (1) characterized by this invention forming the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance layer which added (3) emission centers by the RF spatter or the manufacture approach of a white light emitting device given in (2), (4) -- (1) characterized by forming by spreading of the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance which distributed in resin the oxy-

nitride glass fluorescent substance layer which added the emission center, or the manufacture approach of a white light emitting device given in (2) -- it comes out.

[0006] Moreover, the light emitting device which has a transparent electrode on the III group nitride semi-conductor in which this invention was formed on (5) substrates. In the light emitting device which has the glass fluorescent substance layer which changes a part of light emitted from a light emitting device into light with wavelength longer than the light to which it is emitted from a light emitting device. The white light emitting device characterized by having at least the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance layer which added the emission center on the transparent electrode side, (6) -- a white light emitting device given in (5) characterized by oxy-nitride glass being calcium-aluminum-Si-O-N system oxy-nitride glass which added Eu²⁺ ion as an emission center -- it comes out.

[0007] Moreover, (5) characterized by this invention forming the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance layer which added (7) emission centers by the RF spatter or the manufacture approach of a white light emitting device given in (6), (8) -- (5) characterized by forming by spreading of the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance which distributed in resin the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance layer which added the emission center, or the manufacture approach of a white light emitting device given in (6) -- it comes out.

[0008]

[Embodiment of the Invention] As a new fluorescent substance ingredient, the fluorescent substance which used oxy-nitride glass as the parent raw material is reported (solid-state physics Vol.35, No.6 (2000)). The peak of an excitation spectrum is 350nm - 500nm, and the fluorescent substance which used oxy-nitride glass as the parent can excite a fluorescent substance most efficiently at blue LED (the core of luminescence wavelength is 450nm - 520nm.) using an III group nitride semi-conductor. Then, this invention person developed the white light emitting device of a well head and high power by combining with blue LED using an III group nitride semi-conductor the fluorescent substance which used oxy-nitride glass as the parent ingredient.

[0009] As oxy-nitride glass, Si-O-N, Mg-Si-O-N, aluminum-Si-O-N, Nd-aluminum-Si-O-N, Y-aluminum-Si-O-N, calcium-aluminum-Si-O-N, Mg-aluminum-Si-O-N, Na-Si-O-N, Systems, such as Na-calcium-Si-O-N, Li-calcium-aluminum-Si-O-N, Na-B-Si-O-N, Na-Ba-B-aluminum-Si-O-N, Ba-aluminum-Si-O-N, Na-B-O-N, Li-P-O-N, and Na-P-O-N, are known.

[0010] Especially as a parent used for this invention in these systems, calcium-aluminum-Si-O-N system oxy-nitride glass is desirable. As a presentation of calcium-aluminum-Si-O-N system oxy-nitride glass, it is desirable that the sum total of five components considers as 100-mol % at CaO:20-50-mol % and 2O₃:0.1-30 mol [of aluminum] % and SiO₂:25-60-mol % and AlN:5-50-mol oxide [% and rare earth] or transition-metals oxide: 0.1-20-mol %. Furthermore, a nitrogen content is less than [15wt%] desirably. It is also desirable to contain as a coactivator with 0.1-10-mol % of a content in fluorescent glass as a sensitizer by using other rare-earth-elements ion as a rare earth oxide.

[0011] The emission center added has especially desirable transition-metals ion, such as rare earth ion, such as Eu²⁺, Eu³⁺, Ce³⁺, and Tb³⁺, and Cr³⁺, Mn²⁺, among these is desirable. [of Eu²⁺] These emission center ion is incorporated in the solid-state in the form where the calcium²⁺ ion of a parent ingredient is replaced.

[0012] When producing the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance layer which added the emission center for an LED chip, the membrane formation technique of oxy-nitride glass is indispensable. This invention person is applying a RF spatter, and succeeded in making the substrate rear face or epitaxial layer front face of the wafer for blue LED using an III group nitride semi-conductor form the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance layer which added the emission center. Applying the object which distributed the powder of an oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance in resin in addition to a RF spatter can also form membranes. The resin used as a binder has desirable cross-linking resin, such as acrylic-acid (meta) system resin, and epoxy, urethane bridge formation, UV hardening. These resin may not be the same as the resin used for a mould. Although various technique can be adapted, in consideration of the homogeneity of thickness, the spin coat method of the method of application is desirable.

[0013] It is desirable to form membranes as it is, without carrying out dry etching of the front face of the object formed membranes by the high frequency plasma exposure which used Ar as the base before membrane formation by the high frequency sputter, and making the open air touched on. Moreover, it is also desirable to maintain the object formed membranes at constant temperature so that the temperature of the object formed membranes may not change.

[0014]

[Example] (Example 1: Example 1 which formed the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance at the substrate rear face) organic metal chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD) -- the epitaxial wafer for blue LED in which the epitaxial layer which consists of an III group nitride semi-conductor was formed on silicon on sapphire was prepared using law. Generally the laminated structure of an epitaxial layer was taken as well-known LED structure. The laminating was carried out by the RF-sputtering method which shows below the calcium-aluminum-Si-O-N system oxy-nitride glass which added Eu²⁺ at the silicon-on-sapphire rear face of this epitaxial wafer.

[0015] RF-sputtering equipment is the arrangement it install a target in the base in a chamber and installs a wafer in the head-lining side in a chamber. The Eu²⁺ addition calcium-aluminum-Si-O-N system oxy-nitride glass of the same concentration as a fluorescent substance to form and the same presentation was installed as a target. Vacuum suction of the inside of a RF-sputtering chamber was once carried out to 10 - 5 or less Pa, and the sink pressure was kept for Ar100sccm (standard cc per minute), O230sccm, and N225sccm at 0.5Pa after that. And about 200nm laminating of the calcium-aluminum-Si-O-N system oxy-nitride glass which added Eu²⁺ at the silicon-on-sapphire rear face was carried out, having used impression RF power at the time of membrane formation as 1800W.

[0016] Thus, the obtained epitaxial wafer for white LED was chip-ized at the same process as the time of the usual blue LED production. The sectional view of white LED produced by this example 1 to drawing 1 is shown. The chip-ized wafer is pasted up with a metal on the plinth which turned the epitaxial wafer side down and served as the electrode. A blue light which emitted light from the barrier layer of an III group nitride semi-conductor by current impregnation is emitted outside from a silicon-on-sapphire rear face, a part excites a fluorescent substance, and is changed into a red light from yellow, it is joined to blue luminescence, and the white light of high power is emitted.

[0017] (Example 2: Example which formed the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance on the epitaxial wafer front face) an example 1 -- the same -- MOCVD -- the epitaxial wafer for blue LED in which the epitaxial layer which consists of an III group nitride semi-conductor was formed on silicon on sapphire was prepared using law. After carrying out dry etching to express n mold electrode forming face for the epitaxial layer front face of this epitaxial wafer according to a blue LED component chemically-modified [usual] degree, formation of p mold translucency electrode, and formation of p mold electrode pad and carrying out electrode alloying, on p mold electrode pad and n mold electrode forming face, the mask was formed so that the laminating of the oxy-nitride glass might not be carried out. Subsequently, the laminating of the calcium-aluminum-Si-O-N system oxy-nitride glass which added Eu²⁺ was carried out on about 200nm epitaxial layer front face by the same RF-sputtering method as an example 1. After membrane formation of oxy-nitride glass removed the mask given on two electrodes by etching.

[0018] Thus, the obtained epitaxial wafer for white LED was chip-ized at the same process as the time of the usual blue LED production. The sectional view of white LED of this example 2 is shown in drawing 2. The chip-ized wafer turns an epitaxial wafer side up, and is fixed on the plinth which served as the electrode. A flow is taken using Au line between p electrode on the chip produced previously, n electrode, and an electrode terminal. A blue light which emitted light from the barrier layer of an III nitride semi-conductor by current impregnation is emitted outside from the EPI side upper part, a part excites a fluorescent substance, and is changed into a red light from yellow, it is joined to blue luminescence, and the white light of high power is emitted.

[0019] (Example 3: Example 2 which formed the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance at the substrate rear face) an example 1 -- the same -- MOCVD -- the epitaxial wafer for blue LED in which the epitaxial layer which consists of an III group nitride semi-conductor was formed on silicon on sapphire was prepared using law. By the following approaches, the silicon-on-sapphire

rear face of this epitaxial wafer was distributed in resin, and the calcium-aluminum-Si-O-N system oxy-nitride glass which added Eu²⁺ was applied to it.

[0020] The calcium-aluminum-Si-O-N system oxy-nitride glass which added Eu²⁺ was ground to particle-size size extent of 1 micrometer, and this glass powder was mixed into the powder of acrylic acid resin. The rate of a volume ratio of glass powder and resin powder is about 10:1. After mixing enough, the solvent for acrylic acid resin is added and it stirs further. The field which carried out the laminating of the nitride semi-conductor for the epitaxial wafer, and a reverse field, i.e., the field of sapphire, are turned up, and it fixes to the plinth of a spin coat machine by the vacuum chuck. The spin coat machine was rotated and the mixture of the solvent prepared previously, resin, and an oxy-nitriding glass fluorescent substance was dropped on the silicon on sapphire which rotates. After making coating thickness into homogeneity enough, the epitaxial wafer was removed from the spin coat machine, and the solvent was removed within the dryer held at 160 degrees C.

[0021] Thus, the epiwafer for white LED which formed and obtained the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance layer at the silicon-on-sapphire rear face was chip-ized at the same process as the time of the usual blue LED production. The sectional view of white LED of this example 3 is the same as drawing 1. The chip-ized wafer is pasted up with a metal on the plinth which turned the epitaxial wafer side down and served as the electrode. A blue light which emitted light from the barrier layer of an III-V nitride semi-conductor by current impregnation is emitted outside from a silicon-on-sapphire rear face, a part excites a fluorescent substance, and is changed into a red light from yellow, it is joined to blue luminescence, and the white light of high power is emitted.

[0022]

[Effect of the Invention] As stated above, it became possible to produce the white light emitting device of efficient high power by making it the structure of having the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance layer which added the emission center in the light emission section of blue LED. Consequently, it becomes possible to produce the white light emitting device which suits practical use enough as an object for lighting, and the utility value on that industry is great.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] Drawing showing the cross-section structure of white LED which formed the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance layer at the substrate rear face concerning the examples 1 and 3 of this invention

[Drawing 2] Drawing showing the cross-section structure of white LED which formed the oxy-nitride glass fluorescent substance layer on the epitaxial layer front face concerning the example 2 of this invention

[Description of Notations]

11 Oxy-Nitriding Glass Fluorescent Substance Layer

12 Silicon on Sapphire

13 III Nitride Semi-conductor Layer

14 Electrode

15 Electrode

16 Mounting Lead

17 Inner Lead

18 Resin Mould

21 Oxy-Nitriding Glass Fluorescent Substance Layer

22 Silicon on Sapphire

23 III Group Nitride Semi-conductor Layer

24 Light Reflex Mirror

25 Translucency Electrode

26 Mounting Lead

27 Inner Lead

28 Resin Mould

[Translation done.]

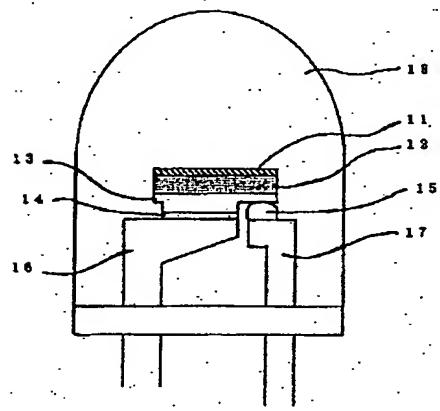
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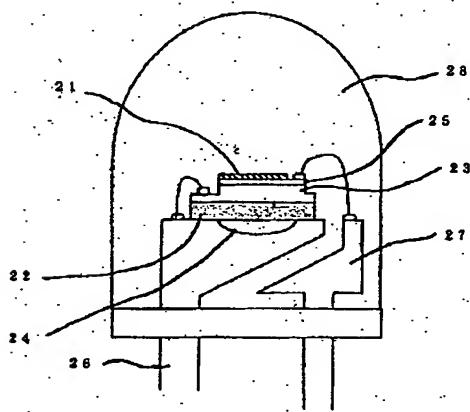
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DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]



[Drawing 2]



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